

Coulomb Excitation of Odd A-Nuclei by Heavy Ions 76965
SOV/56-37-6-5/55

in previous investigations, in which chromium was irradiated with protons or α -particles, are not due to coulomb excitation of the corresponding levels in chromium. It was shown that lines associated with nuclear levels owing to the α -excitation (Rb^{87} ,

Sn^{117} , Sn^{119}) are actually emitted as a result of coulomb excitation. The partial lifetimes $\tau(E2)$ of the excited levels were determined to lie between 10^{-7} and 10^{-12} sec. A. B. Girshin made contributions in the course of this work. There is 1 table; 6 graphs; and 31 references, 8 Soviet, 1 Dutch, 1 Swiss, 2 French, 19 U.S. The 5 most recent U.S. references are: F. K. McGowan, P. H. Stelson. Phys. Rev., 109, 901, 1958; E. Almqvist, D. A. Bromley, H. E. Gove, A. S. Litherland, Bull. Amer. Phys. Soc., 2, 178, (D7), 1957; C. P. Swann, W. C. Porter, J. Frankl. Inst., 261, 371, 1956. M. A. Rothman, D. M. Van Patter, V. S. Dubey, W. C. Porter, C. E. Mandeville. Phys. Rev., 107, 1551, 1957; R. M. Sinclair. Phys. Rev., 107, 1306, 1957.

Card 4/5

Coulomb Excitation of Odd A-Nuclei by Heavy Ions 76965
SOV/56-37-6-5/55

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Phys.-Tech. Inst. Acad. Sciences USSR
(Leningradskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut, Akademii
nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1959

Card 5/5

5/048/60/024/012/006/011
B019/B056

AUTHORS: Andreyev, D. S., Grinberg, A. P., Gusinsky, G. M.,
Yerokhina, K. I., and Lemberg, I. Kh.

19

TITLE: Coulomb Excitation of the First Nuclear Levels of Even
Chromium-Selenium and Neodymium Isotopes

27 M

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya. 1960,
Vol. 24, No. 12, pp. 1474-1477

TEXT: The present paper was read at the 10th All-Union Conference on
Nuclear Spectroscopy, which was held in Moscow from January 19 to
January 27, 1960. The experiments described in the present paper were
carried out with 16.3-Mev and 36.0-Mev nitrogen ions and 23.2-Mev neon
ions. Results are given in Table 1. Chromic oxide targets were used, which
contain the isotopes Cr⁵² and Cr⁵⁴, as well as natural, vaporized chromium.
Further, natural metallic neodymium (23.87% Nd¹⁴⁴) was used. The results
are discussed in great detail and compared with earlier results. There
are 3 figures, 1 table, and 17 references: 3 Soviet and 14 US

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Coulomb Excitation of the First Nuclear
Levels of Even Chromium-Selenium and
Neodymium Isotopes

S/048/60/024/012/006/011
B019/B056

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute
of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Text to Table 1: 1) Examined nucleus; 2) Energy of the excited level;
3) Bombarding particle and its energy; 4) Reference level; 4a) Nucleus;
4b) Energy of the excited level; 4c) Transition probability; 4d) Referen-
ces; 5) Transition probability according to the data obtained here;
6) Transition probability according to published data; 7) Lifetime;
8) $F = B(E2)/B(E2)_{\text{single}}$, where $B(E2)$ is the single-particle transition
probability.

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S/048/60/024/012/006/011
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1 Издр	ΔE , Mev	3 Бомбардирующие частицы и их энергия, MeV	4 Первый уровень			
			4 Издр	t_2	ΔE , MeV	$F_{B(E2)} \cdot 10^4$, e^2 см 2
Cr ⁵⁰	0,78	Ne ²⁰ (23,2)	Mo ¹⁰⁰	0,53	0,614	[3]
Cr ⁵²	1,45	Ne ²⁰ (36,0)	Ni ⁴⁸	1,45	0,080	[1]
Cr ⁵⁴	0,84	Ni ⁴⁴ (16,3), Ne ²⁰ (23,2)	Tl ¹⁴⁸	0,99	0,070	[4]
Se ⁷⁴	0,560	Ni ⁴⁴ (36,0), Ne ²⁰ (23,2)				
Se ⁷⁸	0,615	Ni ⁴⁴ (36,0), Ne ²⁰ (23,2)	{ Mo ¹⁰⁰	0,53	0,614	[3]
Se ⁸⁰	0,630	Ni ⁴⁴ (36,0)	{ Tl ¹⁴⁸	0,99	0,070	[4]
Se ⁸²	0,680	Ni ⁴⁴ (36,0)				
Nd ¹⁴⁴	0,695	Ni ⁴⁴ (36,0)	Zr ^{92,94}	0,92	0,079	[3]
Nd ¹⁴⁶	0,455	Ni ⁴⁴ (36,0)	Zr ^{92,94}	0,92	0,079	[3]
Nd ¹⁴⁸	0,300	Ni ⁴⁴ (36,0)	Hf ¹⁷⁸	0,30	0,21	[5]
Nd ¹⁵⁰	0,130	Ni ⁴⁴ (36,0)	Ta ¹⁸¹	0,136	2,04	[6]

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S/048/60/C24/012/005/011
B019/3056

<i>S</i> $D(E2) \uparrow \cdot 10^4$, $\text{e}^2 \text{cm}^4$	<i>G</i> $D(E2) \uparrow \cdot 10^4$, $\text{e}^2 \text{cm}^4$	$\bar{\tau}$ $\tau \cdot 10^4, \text{ sec}$	f^2
0.15		0.9	27
0.062		1.2	10
0.057		1.7	9
0.42	0.43 [7]	1.8	44
	0.45 [8]		
0.36	0.36 [7]	1.3	36
0.23	0.23 [7]	1.5	22
0.19		1.7	18
0.23		1.1	10
0.25	0.25 [9]	8.4	11
0.57	0.69 [9]	30	24
1.92	2.3 [9]	575	80

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89247

S/048/61/025/001/013/031
B029/B060

24.6520 (1138, 1395, 1160)

AUTHORS: Andreyev, D. S., Grinberg, A. P., Yerokhina, K. I.,
Lemberg, I. Kh.

TITLE: Coulomb excitation of the nuclear levels of P^{31} , S^{33} , Mn^{55} ,
and Pr^{141} by means of Ne^{20} ions

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25,
no. 1, 1961, 70-76

TEXT: The measurements were made by means of a scintillation spectrometer with a NaI-Tl crystal (40 mm in diameter, 40 mm in height) and by means of a photomultiplier of the type $\Phi 3Y-11$ (FEU-11). The electronics consisted of a pre-amplifier, a cathode follower, an overchargeable amplifier and an AMA-2 (AMA-2) 63-channel pulse height analyzer connected in parallel and an AM 100-1 (AI 100-1) 100-channel pulse height analyzer. Method of measurement, apparatus, and course of the calculation of the reduced transition probability $B(E2)$ have already been

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S/048/61/025/001/013/031
B029/B060

X

Coulomb excitation of the nuclear levels...

described in three previous papers (Refs. 1-3). In the case of nitrogen ions the errors are below 15%, but they may attain from 20 to 25% for neon ions. The following was observed when measuring the energy of beam particles by means of deflection in a magnetic field: After deflection, the beam is split into several components corresponding to different charges of the accelerated ions. The change of the ions falling into the beam catcher causes the change of the ratio current strength / number of beam particles in the beam, which means that it influences the accuracy of calculation of the Coulomb excitation cross section. In the experiments concerned, the bombarding particles were quadruple-charged Ne^{20} ions with energies of 23.2 and 27.8 Mev. The amperage of the ion beam measured on the target was $\sim 1.10^{-8}a$. The measurement results are given in the attached Table. $R_0 = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-13} A^{1/3}$ cm was set. Figs. 1,2, 3,4 show the instrumental γ -spectra taken with Ne^{20} ions. The following notes are added concerning the individual elements: P^{31} : The Coulomb excitation of the level with $\Delta E = 1.26$ Mev of P^{31} was examined with the aid of ions Ne^{20} with an energy of 27.8 Mev. The target was pressed from a red phosphorus powder. The spectrum contains a gamma line with

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89247

S/048/61/025/001/013/031
B029/3060

Coulomb excitation of the nuclear levels...

$E = 1.63$ Mev arising by Coulomb excitation of the level with $\Delta E = 1.63$ Mev in Ne^{20} . The value of $B(E2)^\dagger$ for the 1.26-Mev level of P^{31} amounted to $0.011 \cdot 10^{-48} e^2 cm^4$. The spins of the two states of P^{31} are known:

$I_o = 1/2^+$ $I_f = 3/2^+$. S^{33} : In the work under consideration, S^{33} was excited by quadruple-charged Ne^{20} ions with an energy of 23.2 Mev. The gamma spectrum found contains a line with the energy 0.83 ± 0.01 Mev. Mn^{55} : The Mn^{55} was likewise excited by quadruple-charged Ne^{20} ions with 23.2 Mev. This spectrum contains gamma lines with energies of 0.85 and 0.98 Mev. Pr^{141} : Fig. 4 shows the spectrum of gamma rays resulting on the irradiation of praseodymium oxide with quadruple-charged Ne^{20} ions (17.8 Mev). The lifetime of the state with $\Delta E = 0.142$ Mev amounts to $2 \cdot 10^{-9}$ sec, and its partial lifetime is $4.3 \cdot 10^{-7}$ sec. The article under consideration is the reproduction of a lecture delivered at the 10th Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy, which took place in Moscow from January 19 to 27, 1960. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 24 references: 13 Soviet-bloc and 17 non-Soviet-bloc.

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S/048/61/025/001/013/031
B029/B060

Coulomb excitation of the nuclear levels...

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute
of Physics and Technology, Academy of Sciences USSR)

Ядро	ΔE , MeV	ΔE^* , MeV	$\frac{J(E2)}{r^6} \times$ $\times 10^{40}, \text{cm}^4$	$\epsilon(E2)$, ecm	τ , sec	τ^* , sec	F
Pr ⁹¹	$1,26 \pm 0,02$	1,204 [5]	0,011	$4,8 \cdot 10^{-15}$	$1,0 \cdot 10^{-15}$	—	9,1
Sc ⁸³	$0,83 \pm 0,01$	$0,844 \pm 0,006$ [6] $0,839 \pm 0,005$ [7]	0,0010	$5,2 \cdot 10^{-11}$	$< 5,2 \cdot 10^{-11}$	—	1,0
Mn ⁵⁸	$0,98 \pm 0,01$	0,983 [8]	0,012	$(5+13) \cdot 10^{-12}$	—	—	$4,0 \pm 5$
Pr ¹⁴¹	$0,142 \pm 0,003$	0,142 [9]	0,0030	$4,3 \cdot 10^{-7}$	—	$2 \cdot 10^{-7}$	4,3 (10,11)

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S/053/61/075/003/001/005
B125/B104

AUTHOR: Grinberg, A. P.

TITLE: The microtron

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, v. 75, no. 3, 1961, 421 - 458

TEXT: This review contains the most important experimental and theoretical data on the operation of the microtron as well as the basic design data of operational microtrons, and deals with the position of the microtron among electron accelerators. The author refers to 63 original papers published in the years 1944 to 1961. The paper is divided into the following chapters: 1) Conditions for resonant electron acceleration, and the various versions of microtron operation; 2) injection of electrons into a microtron: Five injection techniques have been tested so far: using the autoelectronic emission from the resonator metal, using a hot cathode placed in the resonator, using an electron gun, using a second resonator, and using a hot cathode according to the method of S. P. Kapitsa, V. P. Bykov, and V. N. Melekhin (ZhETF 32, 997 (1950));

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The microtron

S/053/61/075/003/001/005
B125/B104

3) automatic phasing in a microtron; 4) electron focusing; 5) design of the microtron: electromagnet, h-f system, vacuum system, auxiliary appliances for observing the acceleration of electrons, outlet of electrons from the chamber, various modifications suggested for the design and construction of microtrons. The principle of the microtron was suggested by V. I. Veksler (DAN SSSR 43, 346 (1944); J. Phys. U.S.S.R. 9, 153 (1945); S. P. Kapitsa et al. (ShETF 32, 997 (1960)), and Ye. M. Moroz (DAN SSSR 108, 436 (1956), DAN SSSR 115, 78 (1957, Atomnaya energiya 4, 238 (1958)). It is noted that the accelerating gap should be as short as possible. An increase of the amplitude of the electric field strength in the resonator might be a very effective method for increasing the "efficiency" of autoelectronic emission. If injection is carried out with a hot cathode and an electron gun, the current strength of the beam can be changed. In principle, it is possible to build an accelerator of the microtron type, in which both electrons and ions can be accelerated to any energy from about 1 Bev upward. The actual "porosity" of the resonator has to be taken into account when calculating the time average of the current strength of the beam. The microtron can be replaced only by a linear

J

Card 2/3

The microtron

S/053/61/075/003/001/005
B125/B104

accelerator of the waveguide type. It is a suitable injector for big synchrotrons and a convenient accelerator for the production of submillimeter waves and for nuclear studies. The modern microtron designed for energies of 10-20 Mev, might be a suitable compact accelerator with a sufficiently strong beam and will probably replace the betatron in industrial flaw detection and medicine. There are 24 figures, 3 tables, and 63 references; 20 Soviet-bloc and 43 non-Soviet-bloc. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: R. E. Jennings, Contemp. Phys. 2, 277 (1961); A. Paulin, Nucl. Instrum. and Methods 12, 155 (1961); E. Brannen, H. Froelich, J. Appl. Phys. 32, 1179 (1961).

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CIA-RDP86-00513R00051683

GRINBERG, A.P.

Microtron. Analese mat 16 no.3:140-180 J1-S '62.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R00051683C

USSR/General and Special Zoology. Insects

P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No 25739

Author : Grinberg A.R.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Collembola as Plant's Pests under Latvian SSR Conditions.
(Nogokhvostki kak vrediteli rastenii v usloviyakh Latviiskoi
CCR.)

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. po zashchite rast. Riga, AN LatvCCR, 1956, 133-137.

Abstract : Species of Hypogastrura armata, Onychiurus armatus, O. ambulans, O. fimetarius, Folsomia fimetaria, Heteromurus nitidus, Bourletiella lutea, Deuterostimnthus Bicinctus, Sminthurus viridis might be primary and secondary pests under Latvian conditions. They either damaged the sprouts and the young leaves or settled on tubers and roots of plants damaged by other insects. The collembola may also transmit bacterial and mushroom infections mechanically.

contd . 1/1

1. GRINBERG, A. S., Eng.
2. USSR (600)
4. Kilns, Rotary
7. Accelerated method for replacing the shell on the clinker zone of a rotary kiln, TSement 19, no. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

GRINBERG, A.S., inshener.

Utilising large screened particles of sludge. Cement 20 no.4:
30 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. ТСементныy saved "Proletariy"
(Cement)

GRINBERG, A.S.

Carriage-type cleaning device for inclined cup-shaped granulating machines. T₃ement 26 no.5130-31 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Cement plants--Equipment and supplies)

GRINBERG, A.V.

GRINBERG, A.V.; ORLOVA, T.V.

Roentgenologic examination of pulmonary edema and acute cardiac dilatation in carbon monoxide poisoning; experimental data. Klin. med., Moskva 18 no.11:67-72 Nov 50. (CLML 20:5)

1. Of the Roentgenological Division (Head--Prof. A.V. Grinberg), Clinical Department (Head--Prof. Ya.Z. Matusevich) of the Scientific Research Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Director--Z. E. Grigor'yev; Scientific Director--Honored Worker in Science Prof. N.N. Vigdorchik).

GRINBERG, A.V.

Cardiac silhouette on the roentgenogram and phase of cardiac contractility. Klin.med., Moskva 29 no.5:54-56 May 1951. (CML 20:9)

1. Of the Roentgenological Division (Head--Prof. A.V. Grinberg), State Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Leningrad.

GRINBERG, A.V.; GRIGOR'YEV, Z.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, direktor;
KOVALETSKIY, M.A., professor, zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti.

Penetrability by X-rays of inhaled dust and its significance for radioscopic diagnosis of pneumoconiosis. Vest.rent. i rad. no.3:26-31 My-Je '53. (MLIA 6:8)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i prof-zabolevaniy. (Diagnosis, Radioscopic) (Lungs--Dust diseases)

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Chemical Industry and
Miscellaneous Industrial
Products

Development of pneumoconiosis in the absence of quartz
and the diagnostic significance of permeability of dust to x-
rays. A. V. Grinberg (Inst. Ind. Hyg. and Protect. Diseases
cases. Zemel'noye Obruzh. i Sest. 1953, No. 11, 22-6.

Clinical cases are described in which miners working in olivite mines under conditions in which no free SiO_2 was present developed symptoms of pneumoconiosis. Thus not only SiO_2 but olivite and nepheline are able to cause the disease, in which x-ray diagnosis reveals the picture of dust fibrosis of the lungs. If quartz permeability to x-rays is considered as unity, the following scale is given for other minerals: coal 1.7, talc 1.1, chalk 0.9, nepheline 0.7, corundum 0.65, lime 0.6, SiC 0.6, olivite 0.4, apatite 0.3, Fe oxides 0.3, barite 0.1.

G. M. Kesolapoff

GRINBERG, A.V., professor

Development of pneumoconiosis following inspiration of apatite dust; clinical and experimental observations. Vest. rent. i rad. no.2:75-80 Mr-Ap.'55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний (dir. -kandidat meditsinskikh nauk Z.B. Grigor'yev, zam. directora po nauchnoy chasti- prof. M.A. Kovnatskiy. (PNEUMOCONIOSIS, etiology and pathogenesis, apatite dust)

SOV/137-58-12-25546

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 206 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Grinberg, A. V., Zolotokrylina, O. G.

TITLE: Observation of Changes in the Lungs Due to Inhalation of Electric-welding Dust (Nablyudeniya nad izmeneniyami v legkikh ot vdykhaniya elektrosvarochnoy pyli)

PERIODICAL: Tr. nauchn. sessii Leningr. n.-i. in-ta gigiyeny truda i prof-zabolevaniy, posvyashch. itogam raboty za 1955 g. Leningrad, 1958, pp 117-122

ABSTRACT: Clinical X-ray investigation of the effect of Fe_2O_3 and electric-welding dust (ED) of chalk-coated electrodes on the organism of ~400 welders (W) of the ship-building industry, together with experimental investigations with animals, revealed demonstrative changes in the lungs characterized by mottled appearance of lung area caused by numerous small rounded spot formations covering both lung areas throughout. The X-ray picture of the changes which were disclosed in the lungs correlates with the picture of nodule-reticular pneumoconiosis (P). Similar pathological manifestations were found in 40% of W examined. Siderosis of the lungs among W is often diagnosed as early as after 3-5

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-12-25546

Observation of Changes in the Lungs Due to Inhalation of Electric-welding Dust

years of service. Histological investigation of the lungs of animals during 14-17 months revealed a growth of the connective tissue. The conclusion is drawn that the pattern of P of W as revealed by the X-ray picture is caused also by fibrosis of the lungs which developed after penetration of ED, and not by ED alone.

Yu. S.

Card 2/2

USCOMM-DC-60,666

GRINBERG, A.V., professor

Occupational disease of the bones caused by the action of fluorides
(so-called mass fluorosis of bones) Vest. rent. i rad no.6:58-64 E-D
'55 (MLRA 9:4)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (rukovoditel'-prof. A.V.
Grinberg) klinicheskogo otdela (rukovoditel'-prof. M.A. Kovnatskiy)
Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy
(Leningrad) (dir.-kandidat meditsinskikh nauk Z.N. Grigoryev)
(BONES, dis.
fluorosis, in indust.)
(FLUORIDE, inj. eff.
in indust., fluorosis of bones)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES
fluorosis of bones, caused by fluorides)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R00051683

GRINBERG, A.V., professor

On miklos Timar's article. Oig. i san. 21 no.5:5/ My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051683C

GRINBERG, A.V.; ZOLOTOKRYLINA, O.G.

Observation of siderosis in electric welders. Vest. i rad. 31
no.5:40-45 5-0 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. V. Grinberg)
klinicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. M. A. Kovnatskiy) i chno-issledo-
vatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний
(dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk Z. E. Grigor'yev)
(SIDEROSIS
in welders)

SOV/137 57-11 22783

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 11, p 306 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Grinberg, A. V., Zolotokrylina, O. G.

TITLE: Changes in the X-ray Picture of the Lungs Resulting From the Inhalation of Metallic Dust During Electric Welding (Rentgenologicheskiye izmeneniya v legkikh ot vdykhaniya metallicheskoy pyli pri svarochnykh rabotakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Yubileyn. nauchn. sessii, posvyashch. 30-letney deyat-sti Gos. n. i. in-ta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy Leningrad, 1957, pp 288-295

ABSTRACT: The investigation of changes occurring in the lungs upon the inhalation of Fe_2O_3 dust showed that siderosis of the lungs of electric welders is distinguished by a benign course; upon the mass examination of welders who had worked under the most unfavorable conditions, siderosis of the lungs was discovered among one-third of the workers. The X-ray picture of siderosis distinguishes it from other forms of pneumoconiosis and is to a large extent attributed to the opaqueness of electric-welding dust to X-rays.

Card 1/1

Ye L

Skorobogatov, J.I.
Or. prof. A.Y. prof.

X-ray diagnosis of occupational mycosis of the lungs [with
summary in English]. Vest. rent. i red. 32 no.4:31-38 J1-Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (rukovoditel' - prof. A.V.
Grinberg) klinicheskogo otdela (rukovoditel' - prof. M.A.Kovnatskiy)
Leningradskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabol'e-
vaniy (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk Z.N.Origor'yev)

(FUNGUS DISEASES, diag.

lungs, x-ray diag. in granary workers)

(LUNG DISEASES, diag.

mycosis of lungs in granary workers, x-ray diag.)

GRINBERG, ALEKSANDR VENIAMINOVICH

N/5
640.306
.G7

Rentgenodiagnostika professional'nykh bolezney X-ray Diagnosis of
occupational diseases Leningrad, Medgiz, Leningradskoye Otdeleniye,
1958.

250 p. illus., Diagrs.
Includes references

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CIA-RDP86-00513R00051683

GRINBERG, A.V., GRATSIANSKAYA, L.N., VOL'FOVSKAYA, R.N., MAKULOVA, I.D.,
ROZENTSVIT, G.E., EL'KIN, M.A., LIGIAREVA, K.I.

"Occupational diseases; a manual for physicians," edited by A.A.
Letavet. Reviewed by A.V. Grinberg and others. Gig.truda i
prof. zav. 2 no.4:58-61 Jl-Ag '58
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)
(LETAVET, A.A.)
(MIRA 11:9)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R00051683

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051683

GRINBERG, A.V., prof.

Reply to A.I. Pashchenko's review of A.V. Grinberg's article entitled
"Development of pneumoconiosis from the inhalation of apatite dust,"
Vest. rentg. i rad. 33 no.1:89-90 Ja-F '59.
(LUNOS-DUST DISEASES) (MIRA 11:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051683

GRINBERG, A.V., prof.; GILLOVA, T.V.

New form of nonquartz pneumoconiosis. Bor'ba s sil. 4:50-57
'59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny
truda i profzabolivaniy.
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

GRIGOR'EV, A.V., prof. (Leningrad, Kovenskiy perelok, d.23, kv.4); ORLOVA, T.V.

Osseous changes following prolonged external irradiation. Vest.
rent. 1 rad. 36 no. 2:10-14 Mr-Ap '61. (MIR 14:4)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy (dir. - doktor meditsinskikh
nauk Z.E. Grigor'ev), Leningrad.
(RADIATION-PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (BONIS-DISEASES)

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FROM: GRIGOR'yan, Yu. G.
TO: GRINBERG, A. V.

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